

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

The heads of military and diplomatic authorities  
agreed on the disposal of Manchuria and Mongolia.

The conference was brought to a close  
for the present.

(The TOKYO ASAHI, Jan. 24, 1932)

In a conference held on January 22-23, between Foreign Minister YOSHIZAWA, and War Minister ARAKI and other heads of the Army authorities, in order to deliberate on the disposal of the Manchurian Incident, the opinions of both sides agreed on the whole; that is to say, our attitude will remain unchanged so long as the principles of securing and expanding our rights and interests ~~and~~ afford equal opportunity and an open-door policy to every nation concerned. But, in Manchuria and Mongolia where the old war-lord government with Chang Hseh Liang as its head has collapsed through the sudden outbreak of the Incident, a new government is growing so rapidly that we can expect <sup>that</sup> an independent country will be founded in a near future. It is natural, therefore, that our country, connected more closely than a mere friendly neighbour with such a new state, separated from the Republic

Def. Doc. # 2193

Exh. No.

of China, should take into consideration the problem of its recognition as an independent country in view of the security and expansion of our rights and interests. But, what will be the attitude of the Nanking Government toward this? Judging from the circumstances since the outbreak of the incident, we must also be prepared for other powers' interference in regard to the problem of territorial integrity as stipulated in the Anti-War and the Nine-Power Treaties. As this problem involves some extremely delicate points, it will be carefully investigated by our diplomatic authorities.



滿蒙の善後處置に陸軍外務意見一致

協議會は一先づ打切 東朝昭七、二四

二十三、三兩日に亘つて芳澤外相が荒木陸相始め陸軍首脳部と行つた滿洲事變善後處置に關する協議會に於て兩者の意見は大体に於て一致を見た。即ち我權益の確保擴充及び諸外國に對し激會均等門戶解放の原則をとる事に關しては從來通り何等の變更はないが事變の突發に依つて張學良の舊軍閥政權が崩滅するに至つた滿蒙に於て新政權の發育は遂に近く獨立國家の樹立に至る狀勢にある、然るに中華民國と分離獨立する此の滿蒙新國家と善隣以上の密接不離の關係に置かれてある。我國としては當然に我が權益確保擴充と聯絡して獨立國家承認の問題が考慮されるが、南京政府の出様は如何なるか又此の問題は事變突發以來の關係上我國に對し不戰條約乃至九ヶ國條約にいふ「領土保全」の問題に關して他の干涉も想像せられる極めてデリケートな點が存在するので外務當局において慎重研究せられる筈である。